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GEOGRAPHY

OF

NEW JERSEY

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS,

AND INTENDED TO ACCOMPANY

MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

WITH

A NEW COPPER-PLATE MAP OF THE STATE,

CAREFULLY ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK

By AUSTIN C. APGAR,

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY IN THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY T. H. BUTLER & COMPANY

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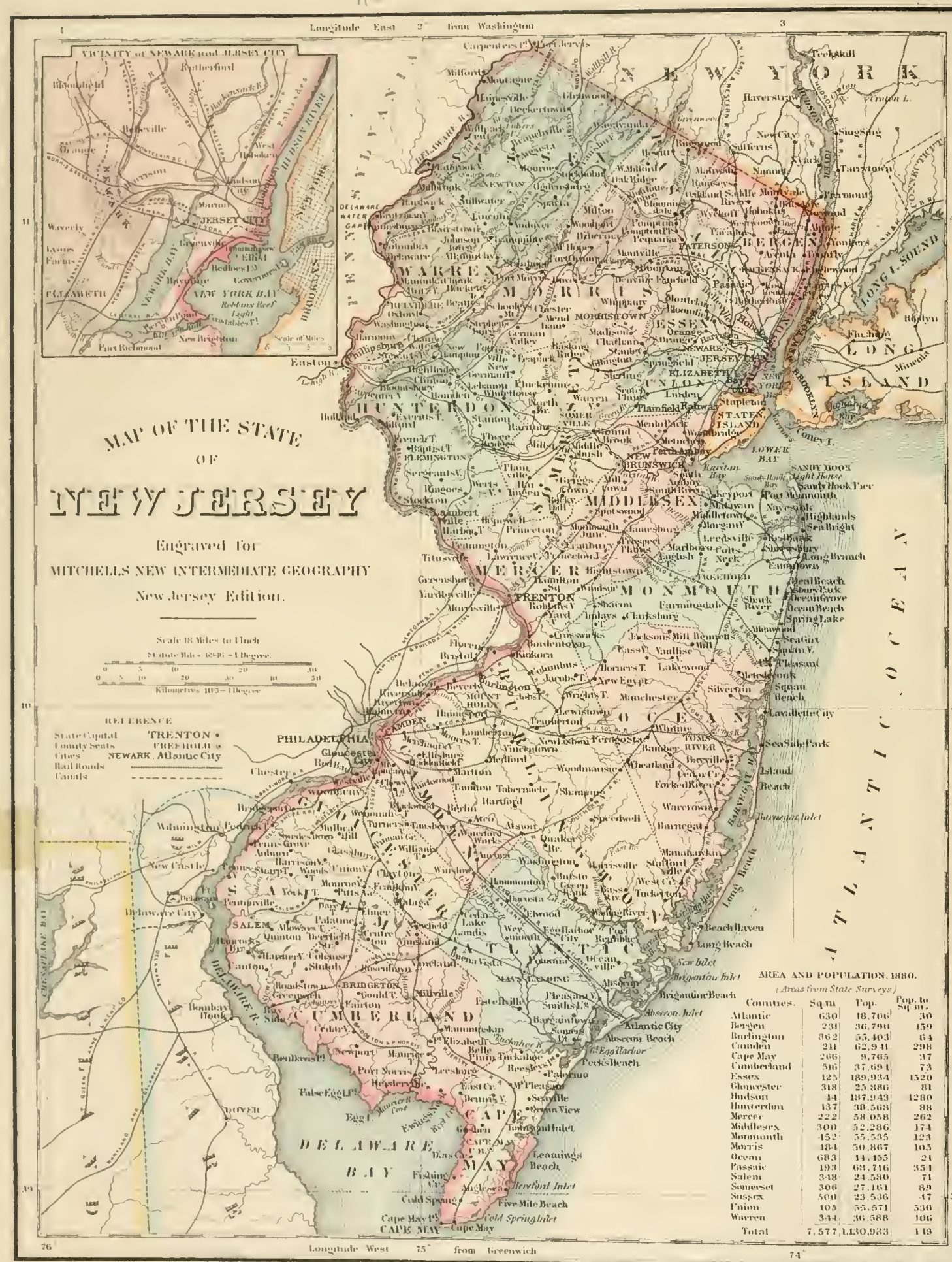

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QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Your County.

Bound the county in which your school is located. What is the length in miles? (Use scale of miles.) Width? What is the area in square miles? (See table on map.) How does it compare in size with the largest county in the State? The smallest? Describe the surface. Name and describe the rivers. Name the county town. What is the largest town or city in the county? (See table on page 11.) Name and state the size and situation of all the towns of your county given in the table. Describe the railroads which cross the county. Are there any canals? What is the direction from your school to the county town? How far is it? What is the direction and distance to the State capital? Describe the journey from your school to Trenton, naming the railroads, etc., you would travel on, and the towns and cities you would pass through. Describe the journey to New York city. To Philadelphia. To Atlantic City. To Long Branch. To Cape May. Are there any minerals of value found in the county? Is it an agricultural or a manufacturing county? If manufacturing, what are the principal kinds of goods manufactured? What are the principal vegetable productions? What is the number of inhabitants to the square mile? How does it compare in population with other counties? Draw a map of the county.

The State—Position and Outline.

Bound New Jersey. What river east of the northern portion? What two islands? What river forms the western boundary? What capes at the extremes of the Atlantic coast-line? What bays north of Sandy Hook? What bays and harbors between Sandy Hook and Cape May? What large bay south of the State? What are the latitude and longitude of Trenton?

Extent.

What is the length of the Atlantic coast-line? The northern straight boundary? The boundary formed by the Delaware River? The Hudson River? What is the width of the State in the narrowest portion? Which part of the State is widest? How wide is it?

Draw a map of the State. (Before beginning to draw notice the following points. 1. The bend of the Delaware at Trenton, and Cape May county, are south of the northern point. 2. The length of the State is a little more than three times that of the northern boundary. 3. The bend of the Delaware at Salem county is much farther west than the bend at Warren county. 4. Staten Island is half way between the north-eastern part of the State and the bend of the Delaware at Trenton. First draw the northern boundary, then draw a line south, to fix the position of Trenton and Cape May.)

Surface.

Which portion of the State is shown in the map as [illegible]? Which portion level? What [illegible] are [illegible] in the map? Between what points could a line be drawn separating the [illegible] from the level part of the State? Which section is the larger?

Rivers.

Describe the Delaware River. What river [illegible] from the State into New York State? Name and [illegible] the [illegible] between Essex and Morris counties. Between Hunterdon and Warren. [illegible] What is the general [illegible] of the rivers in the [illegible] the State which empty into the Atlantic Ocean? [illegible] Name the principal rivers between Sandy Hook and Cape May. Name the rivers which flow into the Delaware south of Trenton.

Counties.

Name the three counties along the northern boundary. [illegible] the Delaware River from north to south. [illegible] Which two counties are in the interior of the State? [illegible] entirely across the State? Name the largest county. The smallest. How do the largest and the smallest compare in size?

Population.

Name the two counties with the [illegible] of [illegible]. The three with the least. What is the number of inhabitants to the square mile in Hudson county? Ocean? Name the counties with more than four hundred inhabitants to the square mile. [illegible] hundred. Between one hundred and two hundred. Which portion of the State is most densely peopled? Which portion is most thinly peopled?

Cities.

Name and state the location of the State capital. Name and [illegible] the two largest cities. (See table.) Name and [illegible] of the State having between [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Name the town along the Atlantic [illegible] Monmouth county. Ocean county. South of Ocean county. Name the counties and the county town of each county.

NEW JERSEY.

I. POSITION AND EXTENT.—New Jersey, one of the original thirteen States of the Union, occupies a central position on the eastern coast of the United States. It is mainly between the parallels of 39° and 41° north latitude, and the meridians of 74° and 75° 30′ west longitude from Greenwich.

The boundaries of the State are all natural ones, except the northern. These natural boundaries are the Hudson River, Staten Island Sound, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Delaware River and Bay on the west and south. The northern boundary is a straight line extending from the junction of the Neversink and Delaware Rivers to where the 41st parallel of north latitude cuts the west bank of the Hudson River.

The length of the State, from north to south, is nearly 170 miles, and in width it ranges from 32 to 60 miles. Its area is 8320 square miles (by State survey, 7577 square miles).

II. SURFACE.—The State is naturally divided into two sections, a hilly one in the north-west and a level one in the south-east. A line joining Trenton and Elizabeth forms the boundary between these highland and lowland sections.

1. **Northern, or Highland, Section.**—The north-western counties of Sussex, Passaic, Warren, Morris, and Hunterdon have ridges of the Appalachian Mountains crossing them. The highest peaks of these ridges, which are in northern Sussex, are but 1800 feet above sea-level.

The ridge just east of the Delaware, in Sussex and Warren, is the Kittatinny, a continuation of the Blue Mountains. The mountains near the boundary-line between these two counties and Passaic, Morris, and Hunterdon are a continuation of the Blue Ridge. Many local names are given to these mountains, among which are the Wawayanda, Hamburg, and Wallkill, in Sussex county;

What is the geographical position of New Jersey? Between what parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude? Boundaries? Length? Width? Area? Into what sections is the State naturally divided? What mountain-ridges in the north-west? What in Sussex and Warren counties? What between these counties and Passaic, Morris, and Hunterdon? Give some of the local names of these mountains.

Scott's, Jenny Jump, and Pohatcong in Warren; Bear Fort, in Passaic; Green Pond and Schooley's, in Morris; and Musconetcong, in Hunterdon.

The mountains east of these are mostly of trap formation. These are low, rough, rocky, wooded ridges which rise abruptly from sections otherwise only rolling. The highest of these is in Passaic county, 868 feet high; the others range in height from 200 to 700 feet. The most important of these trap ridges are the Palisade Mountains, in Bergen; Bergen Hill, in Hudson; the First, Second, and Third Mountains, with many local names, crossing Passaic, Essex, Union, northern Somerset, and eastern Morris counties; and Scarlet and Round Valley Mountains in Hunterdon county.

2. **Southern, or Lowland, Section.**—Although only hills of easy height in the southern section of the State are the Navesink Highlands, near Sandy Hook, in Monmouth county. These hills are about 400 feet high and constitute the first lands seen when coming from sea into New York harbor.

The Atlantic shore from the northeastern part of Ocean county to Cape May, consists of a long number of sandy islands with connecting inlets, bays, sounds and harbors between them. These islands, and the mainland upon which they border, are low and in many places marshy. There are numerous clay beds along the shore of Delaware Bay in Cumberland county and other small beds in other localities.

III. **CLIMATE.**—New Jersey, having a central position along the Atlantic seaboard, has a mild climate, as winter generally sets in several weeks later than in the New England States, and Western States. The average winter temperature in the southern section of the State is about 32° Fahrenheit, and the average summer temperature about 74°. The annual rainfall ranges from 40 to 50 inches.

IV. **DRAINAGE.**—1. **Rivers.**—The rivers in the State are all everywhere near. Those passing the Appalachian Mountains in the northwestern corner flow either to the Delaware or to the Hudson, or to a small extent, directly into the Atlantic. Of the latter the largest is the Musconetcong, which flows into and empties into the Delaware.

The rivers in the region of the two mountains are very crooked. Rising in some parts of their course, towards the source of the streams. The [illegible] the Passaic and the Hackensack are the largest rivers within the State. The Passaic rises near Morristown, flows [illegible] to Newark Bay, and [illegible] Bay.

The Raritan is also mostly within the State, though it rises in Hunterdon County, and flows [illegible] to Raritan Bay.

There are many rivers and streams in the southern part of the State, flowing more or less directly into the Atlantic Ocean or in a southerly direction into Delaware River and Bay. The largest of these are [illegible] Bay, the Great [illegible]

Beyond these many [illegible] and the Atlantic and Delaware Bay [illegible] which flow into Delaware Bay.

2. **Lakes.**—The lakes in the State are mostly in the northern [illegible] Lake Hopatcong, one mile in the Musconetcong [illegible] and Morris counties, a picturesque sheet of water [illegible] and is a favorite resort [illegible]

PASSAIC FALLS—PATERSON.

Greenwood Lake, partly in Passaic county and partly in New York, and Green Pond and Budd's Lake, in Morris county. These are all beautiful sheets of water, charmingly situated among the mountains.

V. **SCENERY.**—There is within the State every variety of scenery, from the picturesque hills, lakes, waterfalls, and rocks of the northern section, to the broad sand plains and ocean surf of the southern section.

Every county in the north contains many scenes of great beauty. The most noted of these are the Palisades of the Hudson, Passaic Falls at Paterson, Eagle Rock at Orange, Washington Rock near Plainfield, Chimney Rock near Somerville, and Delaware Water-Gap, where the river rushes through a narrow gorge of the Blue Mountains.

VI. **SOIL.**—There are in the State all grades of sandy, loamy, and clayey soils,—fitted for all the productions of the middle temperate zone. The southern part of the State, as a whole, has a soil varying from loamy to sandy, which is easily worked, and which, with the addition of marl and other fertilizers, can be kept in a very productive condition.

In the northern section the soil, except where it is formed of decomposed trap, has a red color and a more or less clayey character. The soil of the north-west is quite varied. About one-twentieth part of the State is marshy or swampy; but much of this can be drained and made into productive land. A very large proportion of the State can, with proper cultivation, be made to yield abundant crops.

VII. **PLANTS.** 1. **Wild.**—The State, with its varied soil, and extending from the mountains of the north, across the plains of the middle, to the salt marshes of the coast, has a wonderful variety of natural plant-life. Twelve hundred species of wild flowering plants and nearly as many flowerless ones have been found in New Jersey.

The forests cover one-half of the State, and contain over fifty species of timber-trees.

Ocean and Atlantic counties have six-sevenths of their area covered with forests. The counties which come next to these in the amount of timber-land are Cumberland, Burlington, Camden, and Morris. The counties having the least forest-land are, in the order named, Hudson, Somerset, Hunterdon, Essex, and Union.

The trees of the northern section are mainly oaks,* hickories, chestnut, ashes, poplar, birches, maples, beech, butternut, elm, walnut, pines, and cedars. The forests of the southern section contain more pines and other evergreens than those of the northern. The lumber from these trees is closer-grained, harder, stronger, and more varied in color than the lumber from similar trees of the Western States.

2. **Cultivated.**—The position of land with reference to a market has much to do with the kinds of productions which can be most profitably cultivated. New Jersey, situated between the three largest cities in America, produces great quantities of market-vegetables, and is often called "The Garden State."

The soil is well fitted for the grains, garden-vegetables, and small fruits. Land in the central part of the State has produced as high

* The plural ending indicates that there are more than one species in the State. There are twelve oaks, and about four each of maples, birches, pines, and hickories.

What is said of the scenery of the State? What noted scenes in the north? What of the soil? Of the southern section? Of the northern section? Marsh-land? What of the plant-life of the State? Forests? Which counties have the greatest area of forest-land? Which the least? Name the trees of the northern section. What of the forests of the southern part? Of the lumber? What of the soil? What crops?

as 300 bushels of wheat, potatoes [illegible], 120 bushels of shelled corn, 45 bushels of wheat, and 12 tons of timothy hay also are raised per acre. Peaches, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and different kinds of melons are very extensively cultivated.

VIII. **ANIMALS.** 1. **Mammals.**—The largest of the wild animals found in any numbers in the State are the gray and red fox, raccoon, woodchuck, opossum, skunk, muskrat, and rabbit. There are still a few deer, black bears, and otters. Of the smaller animals there are the weasels, mink, and several species of squirrels.

2. **Birds.**—There are about thirty-five species of birds which remain in the State throughout the year. One hundred other species come and remain during the summer, fifty visit the State in winter, and seventy-five cross it during the spring and fall.

The game-birds of the uplands include the partridge, quail, woodcock, and Wilson's snipe; the ruffed grouse and three species of rail birds are found in the marshes and many species of ducks and snipe along-shore.

3. **Fishes.**—On account of the position of the State, there are fresh-water, salt-water, and migratory fishes to be found. There have been ascertained one hundred species found in the waters of the State and in the seas off the coast.

4. **Reptiles.**—Reptiles [illegible] of turtles, lizards, numerous harmless snakes and, in some localities, by rattlesnakes and copperheads.

IX. **MINERALS.** 1. **Useful.**—Iron ore is very abundant and of rich quality in the northwestern part of the State, including the counties of Passaic, Morris, Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon. Most of these are engaged in both iron mining and manufacturing. Throughout the same region there are numerous deposits of manganese and other minerals. Very valuable copper ore has been found in Sussex county. Porcelain and pottery clay of excellent quality are abundant in Middlesex county. Marl in inexhaustible quantities is also [illegible] from Sandy Hook to a point [illegible] in Salem. Glass-sand is found in Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Cumberland counties.

Many varieties of building and paving stone are found in all the northern counties. Brownstone, the best quality, is found in Sussex and Warren, and marble of a fine [illegible] in Warren. Among the clay minerals are [illegible] used in [illegible] crop numerous potteries, [illegible] in Morris and Middlesex counties, and [illegible] in Union and Essex.

2. **Cabinet Specimens.**—[illegible] in the [illegible] found scattered [illegible] and rare minerals are [illegible] of Sussex county and the [illegible] in Bergen Hill.

X. **POPULATION.**—[illegible] 1880 and [illegible], of whom [illegible] were males and [illegible] females. In 1890 the population was [illegible]. The rate of increase for the ten years [illegible] per cent.

XI. **OCCUPATIONS.**—Agriculture [illegible] employed the people to [illegible] of [illegible] the State. Except the [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible].

1. **Agriculture.**—The principal [illegible] of agriculture are [illegible], fruit-growing, [illegible], and [illegible]. The [illegible] are [illegible] in the northern half of the State and the [illegible] in the southern. Atlantic and Cumberland.

2. **Manufactures.**—[illegible] of manufactures, especially [illegible], and [illegible] are [illegible]. Also [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

three years. The same person cannot hold the office for two consecutive terms.

The Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, whose sessions are held at Trenton; Circuit Courts, held in the county towns of the counties; a Court of Errors and Appeals, held at Trenton; and some inferior courts to try petty cases. The Supreme and Circuit Courts hold three sessions each year, and the Court of Errors holds two sessions. There are other courts to try special cases. All judges are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. New Jersey is represented in the general government by two Senators, chosen by the Legislature for six years, and seven Representatives, elected by the people for two years.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

XIV. **EDUCATION.**—The State has an excellent system of education, providing for free schools for all children between the ages of five and eighteen years. The money for the support of these schools is derived partly from State and local taxes, and partly from the interest on public school funds.

The school law provides that all children must attend school for twelve consecutive weeks each year or be taught at home for a like period. There is also provision for the formation of school libraries. This law authorizes the State Treasurer, upon the order of the State Superintendent, to pay twenty dollars to any school that shall raise a like sum by subscription or other means, and ten dollars annually thereafter, on the same condition, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school library.

The State has a large Normal School at Trenton, in which tuition is free and board is furnished at cost. There are in this institution two courses of instruction, one extending through two years and the other through three years. Graduates of the elementary course receive a teacher's certificate good for seven years, and those of the advanced course, one good for ten years.

The State College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is connected with Rutgers College, at New Brunswick. This school provides free tuition for the entire scientific course to forty students from the State. These students are admitted on the recommendation of the County Superintendents.

The general officers of this system of public instruction are a State Board of Education, consisting of twenty-one members, made up of the Trustees of the School Fund and the Trustees of the Normal School. The State Superintendent is, *ex officio*, Secretary of the Board of Education, and its executive officer to administer the school laws of the State. For local management, there are County and City Superintendents and District Trustees.

There are about 3400 teachers in the public schools of the State. The number of school districts is about 1600. There are nearly 350,000 children of school age. Besides the public free schools there are many institutions of learning, of high grade, endowed by private or denominational benevolence.

The oldest, largest, and best-endowed of these is the College of New Jersey, at Princeton; this was incorporated in 1746. A Scientific School was added to this college in 1873.

Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, the second in age and size, was founded in 1770. The State Agricultural College was added to this institution in 1864.

The Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, is a school of mechanical engineering and applied science. This institution was founded in 1871 by the bequest of E. A. Stevens. There are seminaries connected with the colleges, and a great number of excellent private and denominational schools in all parts of the State.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

XV. **STATE CHARITIES.**—There are two State Asylums for the Insane, one at Morris Plains, near Morristown, capable of accommodating 800 patients; and the other, near Trenton, fitted for 500 patients. There are also a number of county asylums. There is a Soldiers' Home at Newark.

XVI. **PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.**—The State Prison is at Trenton. The State Reform School for Boys is at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and the State Industrial School for Girls is situated near Trenton.

XVII. **CITIES AND TOWNS.**—*Newark*, the largest city, is a very important manufacturing centre. It is situated at the head of Newark Bay, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of hats, jewelry, patent leather, morocco, hardware, trunks, valises, saddlery, harness, and cotton and silk thread. About one-half of the hats manufactured in the country are produced in Essex county.

Jersey City and *Hoboken* are situated on the Hudson River, opposite New York city. Most of the great trunk lines of railroad have their termini in these cities. They also form the starting-point of a number of ocean-steamship lines. There are extensive zinc-, pencil-, glass-, chemical-, and tobacco-works. Hoboken is the seat of Stevens Institute.

Paterson, situated at the falls of the Passaic River, has the finest water-power in the State. The increase in population during the last ten years has been about fifty per cent. The manufactures of this city differ from those of Newark in being concentrated on but few classes of goods. The silk-works are the most extensive in the country. The value of the goods produced amounts to

What of the Judicial power? Sessions of courts? Judges? How is the State represented in the national government? What of the provision for education? For school libraries? What of the Normal School at Trenton? State College of Agriculture? General officers of the educational system? Number of teachers, districts, and school-children? What of the College of New Jersey? Rutgers College? Stevens Institute? What State charities? Penal institutions? What is said of Newark? Jersey City and Hoboken? Paterson? Increase in population? Its manufactures?

nearly $1,000,000 per annum. There are also large factories for the building of locomotives and stationary engines. Among the other branches of manufacture are cotton and woolen goods and machinery.

Camden, on the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, has increased over a hundred per cent. in population in the last ten years. Only two towns in the United States as large as Camden—Minneapolis and St. Paul—have increased as rapidly. This city has glass and iron-works, machine shops, and ship-building yards. The refining of nickel and the manufacture of nickel goods are extensively carried on, also the manufacture of oilcloths and carpets.

Trenton, the capital of the State, is situated on the head of navigation on the Delaware River. More pottery is produced here than in any other city in America. There are also extensive wire-, rolling-, and woolen-mills, rubber-works, and brick-kilns. The State-House, State Prison, State Normal School, and State Arsenal are located here. One of the State Lunatic Asylums and the State Industrial School for Girls are near the city.

Elizabeth, in Union county, is a large coaling port, and contains many fine suburban residences of New York business-men. It has the largest sewing-machine factory in the world.

What of Camden? Manufactures? Trenton? Manufactures? What institutions are located at Trenton? What is said of Elizabeth? Of New Brunswick? Of Orange and Newark? Of Perth Amboy and South Amboy?

CAMDEN.

of these sea-side resorts are *Long Branch*, *Atlantic City*, *Cape May*, and *Asbury Park*.

Bridgeton, the largest town south of Camden, is situated on both sides of Cohansey Creek. It has extensive iron-works, also glass-works and woolen- and cotton-mills.

Millville is more extensively engaged in the manufacture of hollow glass-ware than any other town in the State. It also has window-glass- and iron-works and cotton factories.

Glassboro and *Salem* have glass-works, and Salem has also an oil-cloth factory.

Gloucester, on the Delaware, has extensive manufactures of cotton goods, also iron- and terra-cotta-works.

Merchantville and *Haddonfield* are beautiful suburban towns within a few miles of Philadelphia.

Burlington, *Beverly*, and *Bordentown* have fine situations on the Delaware River between Trenton and Camden.

NEW JERSEY COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

I. **SIZE.** New Jersey is one of the smallest States of the Union: only Rhode Island, Delaware, and Connecticut are smaller. Pennsylvania is six times, California twenty-five times, and Texas thirty-six times larger.

II. **POPULATION.**—Though there are eighteen States with a greater population than New Jersey, there are but two—Massachusetts and Rhode Island—with more inhabitants to the square mile. The State has increased in population at a greater rate during the last twenty years (from 1860 to 1880 than any of the States east of the Mississippi River, except Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Florida.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

III. **LAND.**—The average value of the farm-land of New Jersey is more per acre than that of any other State. It is about three times as great as that of the farm-land of the New England States.

IV. **MINING.**—In the capital invested in mining New Jersey ranks twelfth of all the States of the Union; but, if allowance be made for her size, only two States—Pennsylvania and Maryland—outrank her.

V. **MANUFACTURING.**—Allowing for size, there are a great many branches of manufactures in which New Jersey ranks first. Without this allowance, there are quite a number of branches in which her rank is first or second; and in some she manufactures nearly as much as all the rest of the States taken together. This is true of silk goods, hats, trunks, and valises.

More than one-half of the raw silk imported is used in Passaic and Hudson counties. As some of this silk is only partially manufactured in these counties, the gross value of the manufactured products of these goods is only a little over one-third of that of the whole Union. In pottery-ware her rank is first, and in jewelry and glass, second.

VI. **TRANSPORTATION.**—New Jersey has over 1700 miles of railroad in operation. This is a greater number for her area than that of any State except Massachusetts. There are two

What of Bridgeton? Millville? Glassboro and Salem? Gloucester? Merchantville and Haddonfield? Burlington, Beverly, and Bordentown? How does New Jersey compare with other States in size? In population? What of the rate of increase from 1860 to 1880? Of the value of farm-land? How does the State rank in mining? How in manufacturing? What is said of the silk product? Pottery? Jewelry? Railroads?

canals crossing the State: one connects the Raritan River at New Brunswick with the Delaware River at Bordentown; the other connects Newark Bay with the Delaware River at Phillipsburg. These form water communication between New York and Philadelphia and between New York and the Lehigh coal region.

There are many points of situation, surface, and resources which give New Jersey great advantages over the other States of the Union; among these the following may be named:

1. It is situated near and between the largest cities of the continent, and this gives the people the highest market prices for all agricultural, manufactured, and mining products. The price of grain in New Jersey is nearly double that in Illinois or Kansas.

2. It is situated near some of the best coal fields of the continent, thus furnishing cheap fuel for all home manufacturing purposes.

3. Many [illegible] in the State are very accessible and manufacturers purchase their supplies at the great cities are very cheap.

4. It is situated near the Atlantic coast, the largest and most commercial city of the continent. This makes it necessary for almost all the traffic between the west of the United States and Europe to pass through the State.

5. It has the most valuable [illegible] on the continent, and nearly [illegible] the continent. The extensive deposits of potter's clay and greensand give to the State [illegible] manufactures.

6. The [illegible] of the seashore within the [illegible] and the [illegible] annually [illegible] the [illegible] of the southern counties being thronged from end to end. The land [illegible] for [illegible] or permanent homes.

What counties the State? What advantages has New Jersey [illegible] and advantages?

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, CENSUS OF 1880.

Atlantic County		Belleville	7,091	**Ocean County**	
Atlantic City	5,477	Irvington	5,860	Barnegat	[illegible]
Hammonton	1,776			Dover	3,069
Egg Harbor City	1,232	**Gloucester County**		Lacey	2,067
		Woodbury	2,248	Manchester	1,000
Bergen County		Glassboro	4,088	Medford	1,700
Hackensack	1,250	Clayton	1,100	Port Oram	2,491
Englewood	2,800	Williamstown	1,200	Mantua	1,250
Rutherford	1,800				
Lodi	1,200	**Hudson County**		**Ocean County**	
		Jersey City	120,722	Toms River	1,084
Burlington County		Hoboken	43,048	New Egypt	1,084
Burlington	7,237	Bayonne	6,772		
Bordentown	3,334	Union	5,882	**Passaic County**	
Mount Holly	1,000	Harrison	5,010	Paterson	[illegible]
Beverly	1,750	West Hoboken	9,444	Passaic City	9,902
Moorestown	1,700			Bloomingdale	1,000
		Hunterdon County			
Camden County.		Lambertville	3,855	**Salem County**	
Camden	11,628	Flemington	1,000	Salem	3,000
Gloucester	3,317	Frenchtown	1,000	Woodstown	1,400
Merchantville	1,093			Pennsgrove	1,000
Haddonfield	1,480	**Mercer County**			
		Trenton	29,910	**Somerset County**	
Cape May County		Hamilton	3,317	Somerville	3,000
Cape May	1,450	Princeton	1,800	North Plainfield	1,000
Cape May Court House	600	Highlestown	1,691	Bound Brook	2,700
Cumberland County		**Middlesex County**		**Sussex County**	
Bridgeton	8,729	New Brunswick	17,167	Newton	2,200
Millville	5,000	Perth Amboy	4,000	Franklin	1,000
Vineland	1,200	South Amboy	1,045		
Cedarville	1,000	Woodbridge	1,400	**Union County**	
		Metuchen	1,200	Elizabeth	28,229
Essex County				Plainfield	4,136
Newark	136,509	**Monmouth County**		Rahway	8,551
Orange	14,026	Long Branch	6,002	Westfield	1,800
East Orange	8,021	Asbury Park	7,064		
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